



LIBERATION

More than 2.5 million Jews from 18 countries throughout Nazi-occupied Europe survived the Holocaust.

Nazi camp system

Dozens of prisoner camps were opened throughout Europe between 1941 and 1945. Among them:

POLAND

☠ **Chelmno:** The Nazi's first death camp opened in December 1941, with an estimated 1,000 Jews arriving each day. At least 152,000 people perished before the camp was abandoned in January 1945.

⚡ **Stutthof:** More than 100,000 people came through the camp, where an estimated 65,000 people died. The camp was liberated by Soviet soldiers on May 9, 1945, freeing 100 prisoners who hid during the camp's final evacuation.

☠ **Majdanek:** About 300,000 people were sent here and as many as 200,000 people died. The camp was evacuated in July 1944.

☠ **Auschwitz:** Between 1.1 million and 1.5 million people were sent to Auschwitz, of whom 1 million were Jews. Most were killed, but 7,650 people were liberated when Soviet troops entered the camp on Jan. 27, 1945.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

★ **Theresienstadt:** An estimated 140,000 people passed through this fortified ghetto, with 33,000 dead and 19,000 left alive. It was liberated by the Soviet army on May 8, 1945.

GERMANY

⚡ **Buchenwald:** Between 239,000 and 250,000 people were imprisoned here. About 56,000 were killed, among them 11,000 Jews. It was liberated on April 11, 1945, by U.S. General George S. Patton's army.

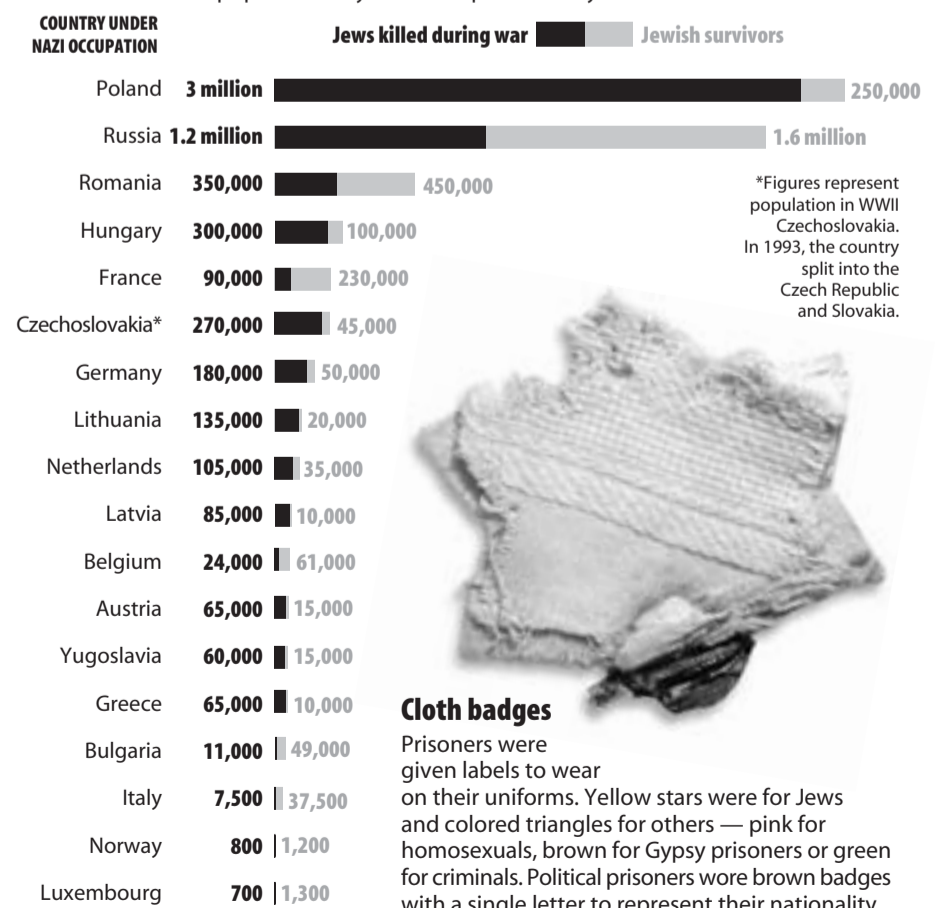
⚡ **Hanover-Ahlem labor camp:** This was the last stop for thousands of prisoners transported through the camp system. Most arrived from Auschwitz to work under grueling circumstances. It was liberated on April 10, 1945, by American soldiers.



Prisoners at Buchenwald camp march to get medical treatment from U.S. soldiers after the camp was liberated in April 1945. AP photo

Europe's Jewish population

An estimated six million Jews throughout Europe — or 71 percent — died during World War II. Jewish populations by Nazi-occupied country:



Cloth badges

Prisoners were given labels to wear on their uniforms. Yellow stars were for Jews and colored triangles for others — pink for homosexuals, brown for Gypsy prisoners or green for criminals. Political prisoners wore brown badges with a single letter to represent their nationality.